

A Mutual Admiration Society

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

Mrs. Middleton-Tranby is a sort of Mrs. Leo Hunter, in whom Dickens satirized a woman ambitious to shine as a literary star and to entertain literary stars, though Mrs. Middleton-Tranby was not the caricature Mrs. Leo Hunter was and lived in the twentieth century instead of the nineteenth.

Among the literary salons given by Mrs. Tranby (the whole name is too long for repetition) was one where a professor of German literature in a prominent university was to address the company. The professor, who was unpretentious as his name, which was Brown, did not know when he was to speak to a mutual admiration society. His address was to be in the afternoon, and half an hour before he was to appear on the rostrum he stepped into a trolley car which would carry him direct to the residence of Mrs. Tranby. He seated himself, took a newspaper from his pocket and began to read.

Presently two ladies entered the car, sat down opposite the professor and began to chat. There were various noises connected with the journey, such as the conductor's bell ringing and vehicles rattling over the stones without, and the ladies found it difficult to modulate their voices.

"Have you read Mrs. Middleton-Tranby's latest poem in the Magazine?" asked one lady, who wore something like a muff for a hat on her head.

"Yes. Isn't it lovely?"

"Beautiful! But it doesn't compare with your 'My Rover.'"

"Don't you think so? It's awfully good of you to say so."

"I love dogs, and the close of your poem, when your dog looks up at you so expressively before he dies, is just too lovely for anything."

"Thank you ever so much. Have you been writing anything?"

"Nothing in verse. I have a story I'm going to read at the next meeting of our literary society. I've spent a lot of time over it, which I fear may have been wasted. When I write a poem I dash it right off without thinking, and it's better than when I take pains."

"That's genius. I wish we were going to listen to your story this afternoon at Mrs. Middleton-Tranby's instead of having to listen to that professor. I think our meetings when we read our own papers are so much more interesting."

"So do I. I don't care for German literature. There is so much philosophy mixed up in it."

"Mrs. Engleheart's paper on 'Goethe,' read at our last meeting, was very good."

"Good! It was delightful! But then we are all so familiar with the opera of 'Faust' that Goethe has a special charm for us."

"What's the name of the professor who is to lecture this afternoon?"

"Brown, I believe."

"Brown! He isn't the Professor Brown whose loose ideas on marriage have excited so much comment? I believe the trustees of his university asked him to resign—Cuthbert Brown, professor of something or other, I don't remember."

"I think that's the man who is to speak this afternoon, but I'm not sure."

"If it is I shall not remain for the lecture."

"You'd better be careful. You know Mrs. Middleton-Tranby has her fourth husband, all the other three still living."

"I didn't think of that. Ever so much obliged to you for mentioning it. Of course it wouldn't do to offend a hostess. Besides, I rather like to hear what horrid theories people will promulgate."

"I can stand a bit of spice myself. If this man Brown doesn't advocate positive free love I rather think I shall hear him out. But, since he is to speak on German literature, perhaps he won't mention his peculiar ideas."

"Possibly not, but so long as he holds them and we have to listen to him it would be disappointing to have him stick to his dull subject."

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Owes Life to This Consumption Remedy

It is beyond human power to perform miracles. The makers of Eckman's Alternative, a remedy for Consumption, do not claim that it will restore every one to perfect health, but so many have voluntarily testified it saved their lives, that all who have this dread disease should investigate and try it. It should stop the night sweats, reduce fever, promote appetite and in very many cases, prolong life. Read what it accomplished in this case:

Catherine Ave. and Ascut Place.
"Gentlemen: In the year 1908 I was taken with a heavy cold and a nasty cough and went to several doctors, including a specialist. These medicines failed. I then went to the Chalk Hills, but the cough still kept up. I stayed there a year and then went on a farm near Jersey City, a very sick man.
"My brother then recommended Eckman's Alternative to me very highly. At first I would not consent to use it, owing to the fact that I had taken so many medicines without being helped in any way, but finally I consented. It is now nearly two years since I first took it. I am now cured and I dare say that I would have been buried long ago if it had not been for Eckman's Alternative. I wish to thank you for the goodness to me. Wherever I go I highly recommend the Alternative as I owe my life to it."
(Signed) J. J. TROESCHER.
Eckman's Alternative is effective in Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Throat and Lung Troubles, and in upbuilding the system. Does not contain poisonous opiates or habit-forming drugs. Ask for booklet telling of recoveries and write to Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. For more evidence. For sale by all leading druggists Red Cross Pharmacy, Barre, Vt.

FINLEY APPOINTED RAILROAD ARBITER

President of New York City College the Sixth and Last Member of Newlands Board.

New York, Aug. 27.—Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, it was learned here yesterday, has been selected as the sixth and final member of the arbitration board that will adjust the wage dispute between the eastern railroads and their trainmen and conductors. The six members of the complete board are: For the railroads, A. H. Smith, second vice president of the New York Central lines and W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania railroad; for the employees, L. E. Sheppard, vice president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and D. L. Chase, an officer of the order, and Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, and Dr. Finley. Mr. Low and Dr. Finley are the two neutral members of the board selected by the representatives of the roads and the men.

It is expected that the board will begin holding hearings early in September. The arbitrators must, under the Newlands law, render their award within 45 days from the date of the first hearing.

RUSH TO SAVE SCIENTIST.

Wireless Calls on Revenue Cutter To Rescue Chamberlain, 2,000 Miles Off.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Wireless waves spluttering over the Bering sea yesterday called a revenue cutter to start on a 2,000-mile race against death. Somewhere out of the unknown, cruising the waters of the arctic circle, a fleet ship was found to get Fred A. Chamberlain, a government naturalist at St. Paul Island, and rush him down to Seattle in time, it is hoped, to save his life. Chamberlain, a bridegroom of a year, went to St. Paul to take the seal census for the department of commerce. He was taken with heart disease.

COAL TRAFFIC OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Nearly Three-Fourths of a Million Tons Consumed in 1912.

In San Francisco, as in other cities of the Pacific coast, the use of petroleum for generating steam by railroads and manufacturing has largely supplanted that of coal, which is at present confined almost entirely to the consumption for domestic purposes. The total quantity of coal consumed in San Francisco and the neighboring cities on the eastern shore of San Francisco bay in 1912, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, was apparently considerably less than 500,000 short tons. The three railroads and manufacturing plants in the Southern Pacific, the Western Pacific, and the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe, carried into the state in 1912 a total of 268,494 short tons, chiefly from New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Of that quantity, 45,184 tons went to San Francisco and 223,310 tons to other points in the state. The receipts by water at San Francisco amounted to 304,200 short tons, of which 136,741 short tons came from eastern states, for use chiefly for the naval vessels of the United States in Pacific waters. The receipts by water in 1912 were 123,017 short tons less than in 1911, and this decrease was nearly altogether in the receipts from Australia and bore out the prediction, made in the survey's report for 1911, that the quantity of coal shipped from that country in 1912 would not exceed 100,000 tons. Receipts of coal from Australia depend principally on the exports of wheat from California, the vessels carrying the wheat bringing the return cargoes of coal for ballast. Receipts of British Columbia coal decreased from 232,067 short tons in 1911 to 202,875 tons in 1912, and those from Washington fell off from 64,174 short tons to 35,808 tons. These decreases were offset by an increase of nearly 47,000 short tons in the coal from eastern states.

It is estimated that the total annual consumption of oil for fuel, including that used in the manufacture of gas, in California, is equivalent to 50,000,000 and 55,000,000 barrels, between approximately 1,500,000 tons of coal, or about twice as much as the coal consumed within the state. The total consumption of coal in 1912, estimated from the rail and water receipts, was about 770,000 short tons.

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A TRIPLE ALLIANCE No Better Refresher Than

This Was the Wish of
Great Britain in
East

ANGLO-GERMAN- JAPANESE PACT

Germany, However, Was
Barred Out by
Japan

London, Aug. 27.—Revelation that the diplomatic negotiations which finally resulted in the Anglo-German-Japanese triple alliance and that Germany was largely instrumental in starting them but was shut out by Japan, is made in the diary of the late Count Tadasu Hayashi, former Japanese ambassador to Great Britain and twice foreign minister, part of which was recently published. The Jiji Shimo of Tokyo printed portions of the diary but the Japanese government prohibited further publication and the censor suppressed telegrams sent by foreign correspondents in Japan reporting details.

The diary showed that the British government under the premiership of the late Marquis of Salisbury was in favor of the inclusion of Germany, but that Japan opposed it. Count Hayashi, in order to bring about the Anglo-Japanese alliance, hinted that Japan was ready to ally herself with Russia if Great Britain was unwilling. Japan suggested that a third party should be omitted from the alliance because Anglo-Japanese interests were identical. Great Britain, however, for some time clung to the idea of a triple alliance, according to Count Hayashi, as she was anxious for an alliance with Germany in order to isolate the Franco-Russian alliance in any action it might take in the far east or elsewhere. The continuation of the diary which might have shown why Count Hayashi opposed the inclusion of Germany has not been published.

OBJECTS TO MILUKOFF.

And Servia Won't help to Investigate Alleged Atrocities.

Belgrade, Serbia, Aug. 27.—The Serbian government has declined to cooperate with the Carnegie commission investigating the alleged Balkan atrocities on account of the presence among the members of Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the constitutional Democrats in the Russian duma. The countries represented in the commission are Russia, Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria.

Premier Pachitch of Serbia yesterday expressed the fear that Professor Milukoff was possibly prejudiced against the Serbians and suggested that he resign. The other commissioners, however, insisted on his retention on the commission.

A hostile demonstration against Professor Milukoff was carried out yesterday by Serbian students. The commission afterwards left for Salonika.

OLD SOLDIERS WERE HUNGRY.

Strike of Electricians Caused Trouble in London.

London, Aug. 27.—Hundreds of veteran army pensioners in Chelsea army hospital, the London old soldiers home, went hungry for several hours this morning owing to the strike of electricians of the public works department, declared last night in consequence of the employment of non-unionist painters at the admiralty.

Not until Earl Beauchamp, first commissioner of public works, formally appealed to the strike leaders did the electrical engineers consent to heat the ovens so as to supply bread to the veterans.

The culinary departments of all the civil service institutions were placed in the same plight, while the fountains in the public squares were put out of service, as the strikers refused to work. Some 1,000 men laid down their tools yesterday and the members of the 18 trades unions connected with the buildings trades threaten to join the movement unless their demands for the dismissal of non-union workmen are complied with.

MEMORY LASTS AFTER DEATH?

Maeterlinck Thinks That This Is Very Likely.

In considering our destinies beyond the grave, we need have no reason to linger too long over these apparitions or these revelations, even though they should really be inconceivable and to the point. They would seem, all told, to be only the incoherent and precarious manifestations of a transitory state. They would at best prove, if we were bound to admit them, that a reflection of ourselves, an after-vibration of the nerves, a bundle of emotions, a spiritual silhouette, a grotesque and forlorn image, or, more correctly, a sort of truncated and uprooted memory, can, after our death, linger and float in a space where nothing remains to feed it, where it gradually becomes weak and lifeless, but where a special fluid, emanating from an exceptional medium, succeeds at moments in galvanizing it. Perhaps it exists objectively, perhaps it subsists and revives only in the recollection of certain sympathies. After all, it would be not unlikely that the memory which represents us during our life should continue to do so for a few weeks or even a few years after our death. This would explain the evasive and deceptive character of those spirits which, possessing only a mnemonic existence, are naturally able to interest themselves only in matters within their reach. Hence their irritating and magical energy in clinging to the slightest facts, their sleepy dullness, their incomprehensible indifference and ignorance, and all the wretched absurdities which we have noticed more than once.—By Maurice Maeterlinck in the September Century.



Sanford's Ginger

It banishes fatigue, relieves pain, promotes digestion, quiets the nerves and induces refreshing sleep in the majority of cases of overwork, nervousness and insomnia. Besides, it's always healthful.

A delicious combination of ginger, aromatics and French brandy for the relief of cramps, pains, colds, chills, weakness, nervousness and insomnia. Look for the Owl Trade Mark on the wrapper, lest you get a cheap, worthless or dangerous substitute. Forty years the standard of purity, flavor and strength. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

SENATE COMMITTEE WILL HEAR BANKERS

Chairman Owens Says Their Suggestions for Currency Bill Have Been Fully Considered.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Bankers who participated in the Chicago conference last week at which many changes in the administration currency bill were recommended will be heard next Tuesday by the Senate banking committee.

George M. Reynolds, J. B. Forgan of Chicago; Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, A. B. Heppner of New York, Sol Wexler of New Orleans and others are expected. Chairman Owen said yesterday that all of the changes proposed by the bankers had been fully considered when the bill was being constructed. "We will give the bankers a full hearing, however, out of abundance of caution," he added.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION.

The Federal Government Has Co-operated With Six States.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year, the federal government entered into co-operative fire protection agreements with the following states: Maine, New York, Minnesota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. These six agreements contemplate the protection from fire of approximately 87,000,000 acres of land on the forested watersheds of navigable streams, for which purpose \$51,200 of federal funds have been made available. There are at the present time 14 states which are engaged in active co-operation of this kind, and it is possible that three new states, Kentucky, South Dakota and West Virginia will be added by early fall.

The federal government, though it has allotted a total of \$85,000 for the work of the present season, is a minor contributor in the aggregate. Under the impetus given to fire protection of navigable watersheds through this arrangement the co-operating states will expend an aggregate of \$3 for every dollar which the federal government spends, to which may be added about \$2 more from private sources.

These amounts, of course, do not represent the sum total of expenditures for fire protection, even in these states. For in some of them the state itself is spending considerably more money in the protection of forested lands lying outside the watershed of navigable streams. On the national forests, too, the government is spending several times the amount of its contribution to co-operative fire protection in the states which contain federal timberland.

Aside from these governmental agencies the railroads, lumber companies (both individually and through their co-operative protective associations) municipalities and private land owners throughout the country are growing more and more alive to the needs of better forest fire protection and are devoting each year an increased sum to this work.

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NOT ENOUGH REVENUE

The Tariff Bill Is Now
Attacked by Sen-
ators

COTTON FUTURES TAX GAMBLING LICENSE

And It Will Not Reduce
the Cost of
Living

Washington, Aug. 27.—Senate tariff debate continued yesterday with a Republican onslaught in the Democratic bill, led by Senators Bradley and Sherman. Mr. Bradley declared Democratic pledges of a lower cost of living through tariff revision was futile. One reason for the high cost of living, he declared, was that "housewives ordered supplies by telephone and had them delivered by automobile." He cited the decrease of farming population as another. Mr. Sherman assailed the bill on the ground that it would not produce enough revenue to run the government and declared the Democrats were not fulfilling promises of economy. He characterized the proposed tax on cotton futures as license on gambling.

SHELVES SPEER RESOLUTION.

House Rejects Clayton Move Unless Charges Are Disclosed.

Washington, Aug. 21.—A resolution proposing a committee investigation of charges of official misconduct against Judge Emory Speer, federal judge for the southern Georgia district, was rejected by the House yesterday afternoon.

Minority Leader Mann successfully prevented consideration of the measure, asserting that Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee must make an open statement of the nature of the charges on the floor of the House before he would permit consideration of the matter.

SKIRTS ARE SCANT.

This Year's French Fashions Make Even a Fashion Editor Smile.

The September Woman's Home Companion is an advance autumn fashion number and contains the latest information about styles. The editor of the fashion department, Grace Margaret Gould, takes what might be called a "middle of the road" course. She wants women to dress fashionably, but, at the same time, economically. She laughs at the extremes of French fashions, while she adapts the best points to the needs of the American woman. She describes as follows what she did when she looked over the new fall fashion designs sent to her from Paris.

"I laughed, not merely chuckled, but laughed until I shook and was ready to cry. You remember I once whispered to you that I am fat. Well, you know how a jolly, fat person can laugh, don't you? That was the way. Now wasn't that a very irrelevant thing for a fashion editor to do? But I did, and I could not help wishing all my good friends, our women readers, could have a deep over my shoulder at those sketches—not to follow the fashions depicted—mercy! I gasped at the thought, but just so you would have had a hearty laugh, too."

"For instance, can you fancy yourself going to church on a bright Sunday morning wearing a skirt so scant at the bottom that you need be assisted up the church steps, and showing at the hips an abbreviated hoopskirt which necessitates your also being assisted into the church pew?"

"Speaking of things scant, and scant skirts in particular, right here in New York the other day a young woman, after several frantic and unsuccessful attempts to board a surface car, actually had to stoop over and unbutton her skirt at the bottom before she could raise her foot enough to put it on the steps. And, by the way, she was wearing the thinnest of flesh-pink silk stockings with her dark tailored suit."

"Do you wonder I laughed when I looked over the sketches and read the Paris fashion descriptions?"

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NEW DEPOSITS OF IRON ORE

Magnetite Beds Found by the Geological Survey in Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

While making a geologic examination of the Blackfoot Indian reservation in northwestern Montana in 1912, Eugene Stebinger, of the United States geological survey, found a number of magnetite beds carrying a notable percentage of iron. The beds occur in a prominent sandstone formation which can be traced for many miles, entirely across the reservation. Although they are of considerable economic interest, especially because of the opening of the reservation to settlement in the near future, as provided by Congress, there are apparently no published descriptions or even mention of them extant. They have not been prospected because of regulations restricting such operations on the reservation.

The magnetite beds are widely distributed over the west half of the reservation, the principal beds being found on the south fork of Milk river. The largest towns in the region are Cut Bank, a small agricultural center and railroad point situated on the east edge of the arena, and Browning, at present the Indian agency for the reservation.

The thickest beds found on the reservation occur at the mouth of Kennedy Creek, near the Croft ranch. According to analysis made, the beds average 27.3 per cent. of iron and 8.3 per cent. of titanium oxide. In the same township, on the opposite side of Milk river, the magnetite-bearing sandstone is well exposed in steep cliffs averaging about 100 feet in height. The cliffs are capped by iron-stained sandstones from 10 to 20 feet in total thickness. The greater part of these sandstones cannot be classed as high-grade rock, although a few thin beds, in no place reaching an aggregate thickness of more than four feet, are rich in magnetite. A sample from this locality showed on analysis 33.2 per cent. of iron and 10.6 per cent. of titanium oxide. Samples taken from other deposits in the vicinity indicate that a considerable tonnage of ore which would average about 30 per cent. of iron, could be hand-sorted from these deposits, although the average of the material available would probably not run more than 30 to 40 per cent. The proportion of titanium oxide in the ores is considerable, averaging over 12 per cent. in one sample. This high titanium content renders these ores unfit for use, according to present metallurgical practice, although it is believed that ores of this type may eventually be successfully smelted.

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